engress continues

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER.

EDITED BY WM M OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH.

#### CITY OF WASHINGTON. NOVEMBER 18, 1853.

23 MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re-ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

Mr. E. K. Lundy, bookseller. Bridge street Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

Among other distinguished gentlemen now in the city, recently arrived, are the Hon. New York, Senator Jones, of Tennessee, and the annals of this government. Judge Spalding, of Ohio.

Seward for valuable public documents.

#### PARTY FIDELITY.

From the beginning of the New York controversy, we have resisted all the attempts to give between the New York divisions, will not be it nationality by connecting it with the President and binding the fate of the administration to the fortunes of a local faction. From the beginning we have protested against the democrats were contending for a great princiattempts to degrade the Chief Magistracy by ple, they should not, with their present advandignifying a system of appointments with the title of "the President's policy." From the beginning we have repudiated the idea that ciple. The Democratic Union thus speaks: absolute subserviency should be imposed as a test of party fidelity. From the beginning we have denounced those who, for base purposes. have labored to debase the great principles of the democratic union into a banditti coalition. looking to the spoils alone, whilst we have insisted always that the view each democrat takes of the great measures of the administration. and of their conformity to the party creed, should determine his party position.

Having maintained these points with undeviating consistency, it affords us much pleasure to perceive that the Washington Union has at length come to our assistance. Yesterday that journal, in speaking of "the duty of the democracy." says: "The idea of trying this or any administration upon its appointments, without regard to its measures, is too absurd to be entertained for a moment." Then again, the Union says: "The real trial of the administration will come on when the President comes forward with his recommendations, and when the public judgment is invoked upon the measures pro-

If we understand the purport of this language, it fully sustains the course we have pursued, wherein we have insisted that the fidelity of no man to his party could rightfully be impeached merely because he objected to official appointments, or to the manner in which patronage was bestowed; or because he censured the impertinent interference of heads of departments in local quarrels and the movements of State organizations. We never understood that the Baltimore platform looked to a distribution of patronage. On the contrary, we always believed that it took cognizance only of great principles, and appealed only to men of principle, without holding up the hope of plunder be bought up, or establishing a tariff of rates noney should be distributed.

a reference to the party creed. But there are law. He says: those who insist that the acts of a cabinet officer cannot be criticised by a true democratthat the system by which patropage is distributed cannot be mildly objected to without incurring the penalties of a bull of excommuni- a government of their own choice, on the cation. Under these ideas, men who have stood firm in the darkest days-true men, who have stood steadfast and immovable in the face of certain overthrow, have been denounced as foes to the President, and traitors to the democratic party, because they refused to bow in humble submission to the will of freesoil bullies, and approve the course of Mr. Secretary Guthrie. We-yes, even such men as Daniel S. Dickinson and Greene C. Bronson-have been denounced as disorganizers—as deserters from the true democracy, and enemies of the President, because we spurned a meretricious alliance with freeesoilers, and would not bow our heads to the Guthrie dictation, but obstinately repudiated the idea of a spoils tariff, adjusted at the Treasury Department, as an element of the democratic faith-as a plank in the Baltimore platform.

But the result of the New York election has worked wonders. The ignorant official stipendiaries and loud-mouthed expectants of official stipends, who undertook to re-enact the Syraense outrage, by breaking up the democratic meeting of Monday night, did not fully understand the effect of the New York returns. But we must not be misunderstood. While we give our full concurrence to the remark of the Luion, that "the idea of trying this or any administration upon its appointments, without regard to its measures, is too absurd to be entertained for a moment," we must guard ourself from misconstruction, by saying that the manner in which appointments are made is important, as indicating the influences that surround men in authority. As a mere matter of emolument. we do not care a fig who is quartered on the treasury. But the distribution of patronage is important, because the bestowal of patronage is always understood to carry with it a party rations. That they were illegally fined and endorsement.

It is, in this point of view alone, that we have given so much space to Mr. Secretary Guthrie. The first production of that notorious, if not eminent letter-writer, was offensive and demoralizing-not because it required that hungry freesoilers should be fed, but because it recognized the spoils coalition of 1849, and threw the weight of Mr. Guthrie's official influence in favor of the followers of Van Buren. Cochrane, and company. But, unless the perceptions of that gentleman are as bad as his

its measures, is too absurd to be entertained Fitzhugh, well known in those days, attempted Mashington Sentinel. its measures, is too absurd to be entertained for a moment;" but yet we doubt whether his chastening has yet been sufficiently thorough to enable him to admit that Judge Bronson should have the benefit of the principle.

was We transfer to our columns from the Harrisburg, (Pennsylvania) Democratic Union, the following article in relation to the New York elections. It expresses a regret, with which we sympathize deeply, that a State, a great State, like New York, with a large demoeratic majority, should by mismanagement, and by mistaken views, have been given up to the whigs. This, however, we will sav, and sav with emphasis, that the responsibility of the loss of New York, does not fall on the national democrats-does not fall on us. It falls on that department of the government that so imprudently and improperly intermeddled in the Edward Everett, the Hon, E. D. Morgan, of affairs of that State-a thing unprecedented in

The Democratic Union, also expresses the opinion that but for Mr. Cooley's speech, the We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. H. national democrats would have cast a much larger vote than they did. This we believe. But as it was, they beat the freesoilers, and that was an unlooked for victory. The paper from which we quote, seems to think that the strife composed and healed for years to come. About this we are not prepared to speak. We however may say, that if the New York national tages, lay aside their arms and their armor, until they have secured the ascendancy of that prin-

> THE NEW YORK ELECTION.-It pains us to contemplate the result of the late election in the great State of New York. Whilst democra cy is almost everywhere triumphant, faction rides supreme in the empire State, and we see no hope of any better state of things for years to come. In consequence of this unfortunate division of the democracy, the whigs suc-ceeded in electing their whole ticket, and carrying both branches of the legislature by mere pluralities, whilst the combined votes of the two divisions of the democratic party show a

> large majority. It is not yet known which division of the emocratic party will have the largest vote; but we have no doubt if it had not been for the nsane attack of Mr. Cooley upon President Pierce, that the national democrats would have been largely in the ascendant. That speech must have cost the hunkers tens of thousands of votes, as it was one of the vilest tirades that

> ve ever read. The sympathies of the democracy of Penn ylvania were all with the national democrats, ecause of the gallaut stand taken by Governor Dickinson, and those who acted with him, inupport of the Constitution and the Union in darkest hour in our history since the adoption of the federal Constitution; but they never could countenance such an attack as that of Mr. Cooley upon the President of the United

> States, before his policy was fully developed. Although this was the general feeling of our people, the New York quarrel was a matter we in Pennsylvania had nothing to do with, and the press and people of our State very wisely refrained from meddling in it. We ad trouble enough in our own State, years gone by, with this freesoil question, without going New York to interfere between the freesoil

> ers and old hunkers.
>
> How this question is ever to be settled, no nan can now tell, but when it is settled, it will have to be done at home, without our inter-

### THE ALIEN AND SEDITION TIMES-

THE PRESENT TIME.
we extract from an article in the Pennsylvato upprincipled man dictions undertaking to we extract from an article in the Pennsylva- still remaining in their hearts some of the old fix a scale of prices by which factions should nian the following paragraphs, illustrating, in a leaven of loyalty to the king—all that those old us enactment during the administration of Thus believing that the Baltimore platform the elder Adams, known as the alien and seditook cognizance only of great principles, we tion laws. After commenting on the alien law, have always been thoroughly convinced that an the writer proceeds to present his readers with administration should be tried by its measures, some of the many instances of persecution. and that party fidelity should be tested only by insult and cruelty, that arose under the sedition

"The sedition law was even more objectionable. Its object was to shield the government from censures justly merited, and originated in that philosophy which inculcated that the people should not be permitted to find fault with ground which forbids the government itself, and those who administer it, from being separated in the public mind, on the principle, we supthat "the king can do no wrong." Adams frequently complained that the censures hestowed upon those chosen to administer the public affairs, were bringing the government itself into disrepute, not discriminating between the government, whose structure migh be perfect enough, and the unworthy agents who might control it for unworthy purposes. He attempted, by general phrase about the government, to confound the Constitution and its officers.

The act is entitled 'An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United The first clause of this act, which was States termed the 'sedition act,' ordained 'that if any person should unlawfully combine or oppos ny measure of the government of the United States, or intimidate any person holding a place or office under the same, he shall be de guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on convicion, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned during a term not less than six months, and not exceeding

five years. The second clause enacted, 'that if any person should write or publish, or cause to be written or published, any libel against the government of the United States, or either house of Congress, or against the President, he should be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonmen

not exceeding two years.' 'This was a death blow aimed at the liberty of the press. By the trials which took place under it, the federal judges, Iredell, Chase Peters, &c., construed every publication which did not approve of the measures of the government and the conduct of the executive into a libel, and subjected the supposed offender to the severe penalties of its provisions. The prosecutions against Matthew Lyon, of Vermont, Thomas Cooper, of Pennsylvania, (the distinguished companion and friend of Dr. Priestlev.) James Thompson Callender, of Virginia, David Frothingham, of New York, and others, are the best comentary upon its practical opemprisoned Congress has since declared, and restored the fines, with interest, to them or their egal representatives, as some compensation for

the injury done them.
"Mr. Burke, an alien, editor of a paper called the Time Piece, in the city of New York, was driven out of the country and the paper silenced. Thus was that provision of the Constitution, which declares that Congress shall pass no law 'abridging the freedom of speech or of the press' wantonly trampled under foot. Nor did brutality and outrage stop at this point. Federal vindictiveness was exhibited by federal mobs and bullies insulting and beat ceptions of that gentleman are as bad as his ing distinguished republicans. The venerable taste, we have no doubt that the result of and brave General Sumpter, of South Carolina

to pull off his hat for him, and took hold of his hands to clap them, when the general remon-strated against such familiarity, that he was a stranger, and asked him if he knew who he was? 'Oh, damn you, we know you and all your party,' replied the federal ruffian. 'I hope, in six months time, to see you all banished from the country;' then turning to a felow named Orem, who used to act as a spy on Mr. Jefferson, and report what he said to the President, remarked, 'Does not Dayton keep them fellows in excellent order,' alluding to the nsolence of Day on, who was speaker of the

"John Randolph was insulted and jostled in the theatre, in Philadelphia, by certain officers of the army and navy, for words spoken in de-bate on the resolution for reducing the army, which Mr. Randolph made the subject of a communication to the President, complaining of the outrage.

"Mr. Bache, a printer and near relation o Dr. Franklin, was in May, 1798, threatened with violence to himself and family by a mob of aristocrats, and had together all his friends armed for his defence. The cowardly assassing then desisted from their contemplated enter prise, but bedaubed the statue of the venerable Franklin with mud, and defiled the entrance of every public building with crowns and ensigns of royalty. Large quantities of arms and amunitions, muskets and balls, were lodged in a house near the hall of Congress, which were to have been distributed to the federal mob. The dherents of Mr. Adams paraded the streets at night until sunrise next morning, shouting 'God save the King,' and 'Rule Brittania.' This was n the height of the and-French fever.

"On the 9th of February, 1799, a motio to be made in Congress for the repeal of the alien law. Petitions had been circulated in favor of that object, and some were placed on the church doors of St. Mary's church. The adherents of the administration took offence at this and raised a riot, in which some who came out of the church bore a prominent part; during which riot several republicans were wantonly maltreated and seriously injured.

On the 8th of May following, a band of ederal deperadoes entered the office of the furora with pistols in their hands, knocked lown Mr. Duane, the editor, and dragged him lown stairs and severely beat him and his son, boy sixteen years of age, who threw himself eross the body of his father to screen him from their blows. They would have demolished the office entirely, had not the republicans hastened his relief. Mr. Duane found it impossible, luring the administration of Mr. Adams, to obtain the smallest redress for the injuries he had sustained in his person and property for this lost unprovoked outrage.

"Similar scenes occured from similar causes n other cities of the Union. The pulpits of he day thundered the declamation of clerical politicians against philosophers and jacobins. The emperors of ree-masons and illuminati. Rome, in the height of their power, received from their humble subjects not more servile marks of submission than were paid, at this period, to President Adams by the federal faction. Addresses of the most fulsome character were constantly sent to him, lauding him for his patriotism and energy in administering the affairs of the government. The republican who had firmness enough to know his own importance as a citizen was insulted and often at the hazard of his life, from the minions of an aristocracy who were determined, by the force of tyrannical laws as well as by mob violence, to subdue the spirit of liberty in the land, and accomplish their own traitorous designs. This period has been justly and emphatically termed the reign of terror.

No one can read the extracts we have cop ed, without being struck with the identity of opinion, between the friends and supporters of the sedition law, and many of the servile presses. office holders, and politicians of the present day. All that those old federalists, who had unwillingly been changed from the subjects of king, into the citizens of a republic, and had very striking manner, the horrible effects of that federalists and monarchy-men contended for, der the influences of free institutions, now con-

They tell us that we cannot be permitted to find fault with our rulers. No matter what they do-no matter what their usurpations-we must hold our peace : our lips must be hermetically sealed. Are these men democrats? It is a reproach to democracy to say so. They are the old federalists in disguise. What would become of this government if such men were permitted to have sway? We would have a despot in place of a President-a nobilty in place of a cabinet and elected representatives. In place of freedom of speech, and opinon, we would have fines, chains, and gibbets for bold men who dared to grumble about he government.

If these men think to curry favor with Franklin Pierce by these means, they will find hemselves mistaken. He is a genuine repubican-and, like all men of that stamp, he abhors everything resembling that vile old seditious law. He exercised the privilege of expressing his sentiments on public men and measures before he, himself, was raised to the chief magistracy. He spoke then like an honest man, and if not mistaken in him, he feels an unmitigated disgust, a sovereign contempt for mean spirited creatures who fawn upon, flatter, and lmost worship him. They would worship any man in his place in the same manner. Take in ape and crown it king, it is all the same to

Now, there are no more disagreeable and unworthy characters than those discontented men, who make it their habit to carp, cavil, and find fault with everything. They show as much meanness of nature, and as much weakness of principle, by indiscriminate condemnation, as do the others by indiscriminate approval. But, in a free country, a citizen hould surely be permitted the privilege of expressing disapproval of public measures, with-

out being assailed as an outlaw and a traitor. But there is another point of resemblance between those old federal-alien and sedition times and the present time. They had bullies in those days, who rushed into meetings and broke them up-who insulted all who dissented from them-who broke into private houses and printing offices, to do violence to men who had he temerity to denounce their proceedings. They were federal office-holders.

Well, we have the same thing, by a different name, in these times? We have "short boys" and "shoulder strikers," either office-holders or the employees of office-holders, armed with clubs and slung-shot, who break into public meetings and forcibly stop proceedings. They assailed and nearly killed the chairman of the national democratic committee in New York. They mustered a large company and went to Syra cuse, to overawe the respectable men who diftaste, we have no doubt that the result of the New York election has taught him that "the idea of trying this, or any administration upon its appointments, without regard to the summer of 1798, for refusing to pull off his hat and clap his hands when President Adams entered the place. A man named to the venerable men who distinguished republicans. The venerable cuse, to overawe the respectable men who distinguished republicans. The venerable men who distinguished republicans. The venerable cuse, to overawe the respectable men who distinguished republicans. The venerable and brave General Sumpter, of South Carolina, fered from them. Even here, in Washington, at the seat of government, a public meeting was outraged and attempted to be broken up. Ought these things to be allowed? We think our power to award it. There was no premium symptoms of dry rot.

not. Every one who is, directly or indirectly, ordered to be given to the favorite flower of connected with such disgraceful proceedings, ought to be instantly expelled from office.

We transfer to our columns from the Richand Enquirer the following interesting and rell expressed report of a committee of the

irginia Agricultural Society on flowers: Report of the Committee on Flowers.

"The committee, to whom was assigned the uty of reporting the premiums on flowers, beg eave to express their sense of the benefits which arise from their cultivation. These beautiful productions, which Providence has scattered over the earth, are naturally calcuated to please the senses and refine the imagination. They are a symbol of civilization itself. They impart a brighter grace to the landscape, our gardens, and our houses. They give delicious perfumes to the boudoir. They rnament our centre tables, and add new bean ties to the charms of the fair. They constitute, too, a distinct and interesting branch of science. The genius of Linnaus has been dedieated to their classification, and the muse in

every form has sung their praises.

But there are other lights in which they pre ent themselves to our consideration. As the fruit naturally follows the flower, so Botany becomes one of the handmaids to Agriculture. How can we clearly understand the way, in which the variety of fruits and flowers of the same family is produced, without some ac-quaintance with the parts and physiology of the plant! We know how much the various sorts of Indian corn, for instance, mix together and cross each other; but it is not every one who has examined the formation of the ear of corn, as it is covered with the shuck. Strip it of its green leaves, and we find that every single grain has a silk thread attached to it which extends beyond the end of the ear. This thread is the pistil, or the female organ, which receives the owder or pollen that falls from the tassel. It s this thread and this tassel which constitute the dower of the Indian corn. When varieties grow near each other, the pollen from the surrounding stalks fall upon the silken texture, and produces further varieties of the grain. It is so with thousands of other plants, and by mixing with each other of the same family they lead to new varieties, new forms, new tints, new beauties. In this way the splendid azalia has been highly improved; and, in like manner, greater varities of flowers are constantly pro-

In another way also new flowers are continnally exhibited. It is when the florist succeeds in turning the seed vessels into new petals, that hey become doubled, and those beautiful combound flowers are struck out, which multiply the sorts of our roses and other productions the garden. There is no assignable limit to this variety. It is probably by mixing the roses together that the blue rose has been recently produced at Paris; and our common Jamestown weed, or Stramonium, which is now about to assume new importance in the practice of medicine, has lately been turned nto a double flower in one of the gardens of

Boston. But a still larger space than these two is opened to the introduction of flowers. Com-merce is busy in transporting to other scenes the flowers of other regions. South America is filled with beauties which were new to us Taste is collecting them and introducing them among us. Within a few years we see new cactuses, new fuchsias, and that most delicate and brilliant of the flowery family, the calceo larias, are appearing among us. The acacias of Australia, the Norfolk island pine, the most exquisite evergreen in the world, and the Victoria Regina, the most superb of all the flowers, are adding new graces to our green-houses and gardens.

The fact is, that not only are new species of fruits and flowers coming among us, but the old families are feeling the touch of improvement and assuming more brilliant colors. The deep red chrysanthemum was supposed, upon its first introduction some few years ago, to be a splendid addition to our fall flowers. But new varieties of the chrysanthemum have succeeded to throw the dld flower completely into

flowers. Nothing is so easy their further improvement. By attending to the process of mixing flowers, and of doubling their petals, we create as it were, new species And by obtaining new families from abroad we enlarge their number and their beauty. We earnestly recommend to the Agricultural Society, therefore, to encourage their introduction from other regions. Request our ministers and captains of vessels, when they go abroad to send home the roots and seeds of the choicest flowers—place these in the hands of proper florists, when they arrive—and you will see a new creation arise, as it were ander your eyes. Who has not been struck for example, with the description which has been recently given by our new consul at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Robert G. Scott, of this city. f the Botanical Garden, near that town? He as promised to send us every variety which he found there. Let us avail ourselves of his suggestion, and request him to send our society the first he can obtain. Let us extend the same commission to our other officers and captains who visit distant climes. Let us als draw on the seeds of the Patent Office, and on the public garden at Washington. In this way your patriotic association may become a sort of focal point, from which the plants of the most distant regions may be disseminated throughout Virginia. It was with the hope of extending our resources that a call was made on Mr. Brackenridge, the skillful and obliging superintendent of the Public Conservatory at Washington, who was kind enough to furnish a fine collection of 113 valuable roots and

eeds, accompanied by the following letter: "WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1853. DEAR SIR: With this you will receive a packet, containing 113 distinct kinds of seeds, all labeled—or named correctly. A number of them are from Russia, some from Italy, and a great many are from the most choice plants of our own gardens; but I would particularly call our attention to a paper of the Zamia horrida—or Hottentot's bread tree, which is very rare and fine. I have also added a packet of he roots of gladiolus prittacinus, and another of very fine tulips. And I shall feel much gratified to learn that the collection please you, and is calculated to answer your pur

We have deposited these roots and seeds with the executive committee, whose duty it is, under the 7th article of the constitution of your society, to take charge of and distribute or preserve all seeds, plants, &c.

In proceeding to the direct execution of our luty, the committee must express the great satisfaction which they feel at the marked im provement that has taken place in the cultivaion of flowers, in this city and its vicinity. New florists have appeared among us-new an splendid flowers have been introduced-and a general taste begins to display its benefits in the beautiful productions which they have

We should have been happy if more pre miums had been placed at our disposition to reward those who deserved them; but those remiums do not exceed six in number, and e are compelled to confine our distribution to the following competitors:

No. 1. The prize of ten dollars to Mr. Guest for the largest and chociest variety of flowers No. 2. The prize of five dollars, to Mr. Ren-nie, for the second largest and choicest variety of flowers.

the season, the camelia.

No. 4. The prize of five dollars to Mrs.

Wooldridge, of Chesterfield county, for the

finest and greatest variety of roses.

No. 5. To Mr. Morton, five dollars for the best floral ornament. It would have given us sincere pleasure to award a premium to Mr. Eggeling, for his singularly beautiful floral orna-ment, and we have no doubt that his fine taste will be more successful on another occasion.

No. 6. We feel it our duty to award to Mr. Guest the last prize of five dollars for the best and largest variety of green-house plants. There were other competitors who exhibited some beautiful specimens. We should have been happy to reward them, but we bid them

never to despair. They may bear off the palm the next time, and if they are true lovers of their art, they will "pick their flints and try The floral exhibition was not-as extensive as might have been expected, for, as Mr. Brack-enridge states in his letter, "at present flowers are very scarce, the out of door plants having

suffered by frost, and there are very few flowers in the hot-houses at this season. All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS RITCHIE,

# MADAME SONTAG.

This distinguished professional lady will give nother concert this evening at "Risley's Varieties," better known as "Iron Hall," conveniently situated on the avenue. Her concert on Wednesday evening, was attended by as brilliant and fashionable an assemblage as we have ever seen upon such an occasion. Indeed, the hall was uncomfortably crowded. Every one, however, was pleased, as they could not fail to be, with her performances-sustaining as she did her classic reputation as one of the finest artistes this century has produced. The bill to-night is one of even more attraction than that last presented. We will hear her in some of those beautiful ballads, the mere sentiment of which touches the heart, without the powerful music of Madame Sontag. Such songs, coming from her lips, with her voice, with her fine appreciation of the poet's idea, and with her superior artistic excellence, cannot fail to overwhelm the audience with rapturous delight. "Auld Robin Gray," "The last rose of summer." "Comin' thro' the rye," and such delightful old ballads, sung by Madame Sontag, force upon the minds of those who hear her a correct critique of the beauties of these touchng specimens of nature and eloquent poetry.

We are really glad that Madame Sontag, in he programme for this evening, will give us good proportion of that music, which most touches the American heart, interspersed with a proportion of what our old Virginia friend calls he music, hy-fa-lu-tin. We judge best of good music by contrast. It must not be regarded as unkind when we suggest that care should be taken by the ushers that persons who pay for specific seats should be accommodated as per ontract. Much complaint was made at the ast concert in consequence of the failure to

# Indenture Extraordinary.

The following deed of separation betwee he national democrats and the free-soil and soft coalition, explains itself:

"This indenture, made this 13th day of Sep ember, 1853, at a time that tests the honest of men possessing democracy, between the company composing the firm of Jefferson denocracy of the first part, and the little crowd of dead weights who, like vampires, have preyed upon the credit of said company, compos he unincorporated firm of barnburners, shells, short boys, assassins, and New York thieves of the second part: Witnesseth that the said party of the first part, for and in consider-Such is the progress of the age, even on ation of a good riddance to them, duly paid, have discarded, and by these presents do forever discard and quit claim all their title and interests of, in, and to that certain small parcel or moiety of respectability and integrity claimed for and belonging to one heretofore with said firm, to wit: Martin Van Buren, lying and being in the town of Sour Crout, county of Prince John, and State of Uncertainty.

Bounded as follows: commencing at small post in the Baltimore convention marked Revenge,' running thence south to a veto of slavery in the District of Columbia; thence in westerly zig-zag course towards Buffalo, until t strikes Ben Butler's tickle-straw; thence due orth to British sympathy; thence southeastery towards a gold spoon marked 'Ogle; hence south (so as to leave the large lot known as 'the memory of Jackson' over the left;) hence east to a pile of incendiary documents marked 'The Mail bag;' thence north to a bass wood monument marked 'Traitor; thence east down a deep declivity to the place of beginning, containing abolitionists, officeeekers, inconsistencies, any sort of broken oledges, &c., &c., be the same more or less. logether with the appurtenances and all interests and claims whatever of the said parties of the first part, either in expectancy or otherwise; subject only to the condemnation of all lovers of their country. And the said party of the first part hereby covenant and agree to do. keep up in perpetual repair the fences that surround the premises hereby conveyed a sufficient height to prevent all egress from the said premises.

"Witness our hand and seal the day and year above written.
"JEFFERSON DEMOCRACY.

By DANIEL S. DICKINSON, their Attorney. Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of GEORGE W. CLINTON.

COUNTY OF UNION FOR THE SAKE OF UNION ss.—On this 13th day of September, 1853 before me came Daniel S. Dickinson, who is to me personally known as the agent of the first part, and acknowledged that he had executed the foregoing instrument as the act and deed of the Jefferson democracy

"JOHN C. MATHER. Albany Argus

The Rahway Advocate is discouraged a he result of the late election in New Jersey. and discourseth in this wise:

"Public notice is hereby given, that if any ody in these parts wants to fight whig battle New Jersey, they can take our cha ery small premium. We respectfully beg leave back down, only reserving the privilege of icking up an occasional row with a locofoco

SLAVERY OF THE PRESS .- The person who enned the following deserves a pension. They are our sentiments. Yes, every word of ther None know the drudgery attendant upon the publication of a daily paper, except those who have had experience. The writer says:

I know of no state of slavery upon earth like that attendant upon newspaper life, whether it

that attendant upon newspaper life, whether be as directors or subordinates. Your task never ended, your responsibility never secured the last day's work is forgotten at the close o the day on which it appears, and the dragon of to-morrow waits open-mouthed to devour your thoughts, and snap up one morsel more of your vexed existence. Be as successful as it is in the nature of things to be—be indifferent to praise, and lion-hearted to blame—still will the

### Communicated.

The Spirit of Humbug.

To the mental philosopher there is no fact more curious than the proneness of mankind to humbug. It appears to be a part of our nature to be at one time sceptical and at another credulous. Popular sympathy, generally, is engaged in behalf of both the impostor and his dupe. Thomas Carlyle quaintly observes, somewhere, that quack and dupe are upper-side and under of the self-same substance; convertible personages; turn up your dupe into the proper ing element, and he, himself can become quack; there is in him the due prurient insin-cerity, open voracity for profit, and closed sense whereof quacks too, in all their kinds are made.

Alas, (he goes on to say,) it is not to the hero, Ans, the goes on to say, it is not to the hero, it is to the sham hero that, of right and necessity, the valet-world belongs. "What is to be done?" The reader sees whether it is like to be the seeking and swallowing of some "remedial measure!" Among other evanescent phe nomena of our time and country, we observe that the humbugs, whether moral, political, or medical, go and come, rise and disappear, one after the other, each with its host of ardent admirers, and enthusiastic votaries, after eking out a miserable ephemeral existence, shrivel up and die. Quacks are often exterminated by the unnatural process of eating one another. The history of humbug has been, and still is, as an eminent writer says, the cookery and eating up of imbecile dupedom by successful quackhood; the battle, with various weapons, of vul-

turous quack against vulturous quack. There is a love of the marvellous inherent in our nature, allied with awe and superstition.

The credulity of man is fully illustrated in the practice of the healing art, for when seized by disease, he clings for support even to a broken reed. To this inherent principle may be at-tributed the apparent success and popularity of homeopathy, hydropathy, and other kindred delusions. There are many diseases which, if left to the unaided powers of nature, will disappear. Yet there are others of a more formidable character, which, if not removed by medical treatment, will result in death. Some maladies disappear under homœopathic treatment, which, if let alone, would pass away without the exhibition of any medicine.

Dr. Lee, of London, states that a royal com-

nission was established by the King of Naples o investigate the subject. The commissioners first determined to ascertain whether some of the patients would not recover without the employment of any remedy. Ten were set apart, and all recovered. One of them had gastric fever; the homoeopathist wished to give him a drop of the tincture of St. Ignatius' bean, at bean, at the twelfth dilution, representing a quadril-lionth part of the original drop. He protested against waiting, saying that the delay might compromise the life of the patient. The phy-sicians re-assured him; they reckoned upon a crisis occuring, which accordingly did take place in the night, and the patient was well in two days. Had the homœopathic dose been taken, the cure would most assuredly have been attributed to it.

The following extracts, from the London Lancet, is the best and most succinct review of the whole question. Its publication, we are satisfied, will be of service to those who are nterested as well as amused, on the grotesque contortions and dying agonies of humbug and mniricism:

Homogopathy has had its day. Excepting in Vienna, it is now comparatively little heard of in Germany, and, notwithstanding Leipsic is the headquarters of the doctrine, the homocopathic hospital of that city, a small house in the suburbs contains only eight beds, of which M. Lee, who lately visited it, found only two or three occupied. In Paris M. Andral put to the test of experience in one of the general hospitals, and the result was a total failure. It was therefore discontinued. He treated one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty patients in the presence of the homocopaths them-selves, adopting every requisite care and pre-caution, yet in not one instance was he successful. In Russia, a German homeopathist was invested by the Grand Duke Michael with full powers to prove, if possible, its advantages over ordinary treatment on a certain number of patients in the wards of a military hospital In two months, however, he was not allowed

to proceed further.

The Russian government tried likewise the comparative treatment in two hospitals of a number of patients with homocopathic globules, and a number of other patients with no drugs of any kind; and the results were very similar n both instances. A trial was given at Naples by royal order. The results of the observaions were: 1st. That the homoeopathic treatment produced no effect; 2d. That it had the serious inconvenience, in several of the patients, of preventing the employment of remedies by which they might be cured. In London there are two homocopathic hospitals, both of which are in a declining state; and one I hear is now about closing, if not closed, for want of funds. A celebrated physician speaks of it thus: Everything in it, and out of it, confirms the view that, as to practice, homocopathy is truly a nonentity; it is literally, as your author Hue says, (see page 86,) the swallowing of names To swallow the name of a remedy, or the remedy itself, comes (say the Tartars) to precisely the same thing, Homœopathists can-not point out a single medical authority now authorizing homoeopathy. The gradual progress of medical science sufficiently shows that we do not let our patients die as homœopathists Witness such facts as the following.

IN LONDON. From 1730 to 1749, out of every 100 children born, 73 1750 to 1769, 1770 to 1780,

Regarding the capability of the public to udge the value of medical remedies in curing sease, I quote Archbishop Whately, of Ire-

"Nothing is more common than to hear erson state confidently, as from his own exerience, that such and such a patient was ured by this or that remedy; whereas, all that he knows is, that he took the medicine and recovered. A termination and a cure are two vastly different things."

The above, in our opinion, is a sufficient refutation of the absurd claims of humbug to truth. We like to be deceived, and do not like to have the veil torn from our eyes. Hence we account for the ill-temper of the adherents of the humbug school, when the errors of their teachers are exposed to the light of day. A. J. S.

## From the Charleston Mercury.

Health of Cities. The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending Nov. 5, and their proportion to the population:

Deaths. Population. Saltimore..... 73 .... 169,025 .... 1 in 2,329 Charleston . . . . 20 . . . 43.014 . . . 1 in 2.105

Discovery of Mines. It is stated that a silve mine has been recently discovered in Stanle county, (N. C..) which is believed to be immensel rich. The vein is said to be three and a half fee wide, and has thousands of sheets and lumps of silver all through it. It is estimated that the or is worth \$1 50 to \$3 00 for every eight pounds but its value has yet to be fully

A locomotive for the Hudson River rail road has been contracted for at Springfield, Massachusetts, which is to carry six passenger cars between New York and Albany, a distance of 144 miles, in two hours and a half; about fifty-eight miles an hour.

# Yocal and Personal.

Smithsonian Institution.—By mere chance we yesterday procured a printed copy of the eventh annual report of the board of regents of this institution, showing the operations, expenditures, and condition of the same during the year 1852, and the proceedings of the regents "up to late"-February 12, 1853.

We learn from the paper first in order-from Professor Henry, the secretary-that the instituion has promoted astronomy; advanced geography; established an extended system of meteorology; advanced the science of geology; made mportant contributions to botany; published several important original papers on physiology, comparative anatomy, zoology, and different branches of descriptive history; advanced terrestrial magnetism; collected and published the statistics of the libraries of the United States, and perfected a plan of stereotyping catalogues, which will render effective, as a combined whole, all the cattered libraries of the country.

The institution has also been instrumental in recting attention to American antiquites, and has awakened such an interest in the subject as will tend to the collection and study of all the facts which can be gathered relative to the ancient inabitants of this continent. It has also rendered available for the purposes of the ethnologist and philanthropist the labors of our missionaries among the Dakotas, by publishing a volume on the language of this tribe of Indians, and has done good service to comparative philology by the distribution of directions for collecting Indian vocabularies." It has established an extended system of literary and scientific exchanges, both foreign and domestic.

"These," the secretary says, " are the fruits of what is called the system of active operations of the institution, and its power to produce other and continuous results is only limited by the amount of the income which can be appropriated to it, since each succeeding year has presented rew and important fields for its cultivation."

The proposition, he remarks, is frequently urged apon the regents, by persons who have not duly onsidered the will of Smithson, or who fail to apreciate the importance of the present plan, that a arge portion of the income should be devoted to he diffusion of knowledge of some popular branch of practical art ; " and there may be some fear that timid policy on the part of the friends of the intitution will lead them to favor such a plan."

What the professor fears, we ardently hope. The report of Mr. Jewett, in charge of the brary, shows that during the year 1852, the numper of books, by exchanges and donations, purchase, copyright, and deposite, increased to twenty) one thousand seven hundred and one.

The document to which we have referred, gives n account of the operations in detail, and contains suggestions to Congress with a view to add to the efficiency of the institution.

Ruffianism.—We have already stated that, on Monday night, Lewis Patton, the colored barber at the Irving hotel, was knocked down while on his way home, and severely, if not fatally, injured; and now have the mortification to record that on the same night, while a gentleman was passing the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street, he received a violent blow in the eye from rowdy's fist; an indignity which he promptly esented with his stick. The ruffian's companions nade a general attack upon him, and would have killed him, probably, had not a crowd collected and put an end to the disgraceful proceedings. And on Wednesday, while a working man was returning home, he was struck and knocked down on Pennsylvania avenue by one of a gang, who walked on, chuckling at the despicable exploit. It is probable that the assailants in the one case vere the assailants in the other. Emboldened by heir escape from arrest, so far, they may continue their lawless practices, until the huge hand of the law may be heavily laid upon their recreant limbs.

A Runaway.-Several weeks since we alluded l'ableman, the tobaconist, ran away from him ander cover of the night, after providing themselves with the means of paying their passage to the north. Recently, Mr. Tableman has heard from one of the truants, whose condition is truly pitiable. On arriving at New York, and spending what little small change he possessed, and meeting with no friends, he could find no comfortable shelter. such as he possessed in this city, and was obliged o hee his bread

We mention these circumstances merely to observe, in connexion, that this is not the first case of boys thus leaving comfortable homes in the tope of bettering their condition among strangers. mpatient of moral control, and assuming to be nen before their faces feel the edge of the razor. hey vainly imagine that their over-wrought antiipations will be fully realized when free to follow he bent of their own inclinations ; but, as in the case to which we have alluded, they realize, sometimes too late, that the false step has proved their

Since writing the above, Mr. Tableman has informed us that one of the runaways has returned. Mr. Tableman has kindly consented to receive the truent, in view of his friendless condition

Field's Hotel, Washington-The public's old friend and favorite, William D. Field, familiarly known as "the Major," has taken a house on Capitol Hill, and is fitting it up in elegant style, with all "the modern improvements"-gas, bathingrooms, &c., &c. It will be open for the reception of guests on the 26th instant, and already a large proportion of the rooms (there being only sixty in all) have been engaged for the winter by some of the most distinguished members of Congress. The 'Major" has had a liberal education in first-class hotel keeping, at the New York hotel in this city, and at the "United States," at Saratoga Springs, where he was a universal favorite. Ou leaving the "New York," the guests of the house testified their gratitude for the kindness they had so uniormly received at his hands, by presenting him with an excellent service of silver. We congratu ate both him and the public on his accession to the sole control of a first-class hotel; and only regret that the house is not half large enough to accommodate the "hosts of friends" who will be anxious to become his guests; and we venture to predict that the time is not distant when the Major" will be at the head of a much larger house, and one that will afford an ampler field for the exercise of his peculiar genius for hotel-keeping .- N. V. Mirror.

Masonic. The session of the Grand Chapter of Maryland commenced in this city on Monday, and on Tuesday evening the following named geatlemen were elected officers: B. B. French. M. E. Grand High Priest; H. H. Heath, E. Grand King; H. N. Steele, E. Grand Scribe; Joseph Robinson, E. G. Secretary; Samuel Cariss, E. G.

The "brethren of the mystic tie;" at the conclu sion of the session, partook of a fine dinner in their hall, corner of E and Tenth street, north; and among the guests present were Chancellor Wal worth, of New York; Governor Steele, of New Hampshire; and Governor Duvall, of Florida.

Choice Cigars and Tobacco. The lovers of hese luxuries can have their tastes, however varied, gratified by a visit to the establishment of Mr. McElfresh, (under the National Hotel.) who has a large and choice variety of the most fragrant and approved brands.